W5YI

National Volunteer Examiner Coordinator

REPORT

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★ *In This Issue* ★

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FASTER ACCESS TO 17 METER HAM BAND REQUESTED

On September 28, the ARRL asked the FCC for "interim operating authority" to allow amateurs to have immediate, temporary use of 18.068-18.168 MHz, before the FCC adopts a final order in the *Notice of Proposed Rule Making* in *PR Docket 88-467,* released on Sept. 14 (see 10/1 W5YI Report). That NPRM formally proposed to introduce the new frequencies into the Amateur Service.

In 1983, the FCC allocated 18.068 - 18.168 MHz to the Amateur Radio and Amateur Satellite Services on a primary exclusive basis. The band remains, however, available to the *Government Fixed Service* until July 1, 1989. That date is the latest by which the FCC will allow 17m amateur operation.

The American Radio Relay League told the FCC that the delay in access to the band -- almost 10 years since the *1979 World Administrative Radio Conference* (WARC-79) - "...has kept the United States from occupying its usual place in the forefront of administrations supporting amateur radio."

"The desire of amateurs to use this band has increased as a result of the recent rapid rise in the current sunspot cycle, providing significant opportunities for worldwide communications in the 17-meter band. Failure to provide early access to the band will preclude propagation studies covering an entire sunspot cycle, thus deferring research for a great number of years. As each sunspot cycle is unique, some work would be precluded entirely unless immediate access to the band is permitted."

Two petitions seeking early access to 17m have already been filed and dismissed by the FCC. The first was filed by well known amateurs, ***Stuart D. Cowan/W2LX, M.F. DeMaw/W1FB, Robert P. Haviland/W4MB, William I. Orr/W6SAI and I. Prose Walker/W4BW.*** That petition was denied in 1984. The ARRL tried again in July 1986, but the FCC's Chief Engineer denied the request. In a letter, he stated that the Commission would "continue to monitor to government usage of this band, and if it is determined that sharing of this band by the Amateur Service is feasible prior to July 1, 1989, we will initiate a proceeding to provide for the Amateur Service."

The League argued that given the large number of amateurs operating 17m in at least 66 countries, "it is apparent that United States amateur operation in the band prior to July 1, 1989, would cause no significant interference to Government fixed stations, if any, which have not yet been reassigned in other bands. Furthermore, a series of experimental licenses have been issued to certain amateurs (such as to ***Ken Coyne/KZ2L*** and ***Phil Galasso/K2PG***) since 1983, authorizing operation at power levels up to 1200 watts output, throughout the 18.068 - 18.168 band, without apparent adverse effect on any Government fixed stations remaining."

The ARRL noted that a United States WARC footnote (US248) added to the *Table of Frequency Allocations* "clearly envisions interim amateur operation during the reassignment process for Government fixed stations." [Footnote US248 states:

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"Until reaccommodation actions of the *International Telecommunication Union* are completed, the bands 18068-18168 kHz and 24890-24990 kHz are allocated as an alternative allocation to the fixed service. In the interim, assignments to stations in the fixed service shall be made in accordance with the policy set forth in ...the *NTIA Manual of Regulations and Procedures* and ...the *FCC Rules and Regulations.* However, assignments to the fixed service in these bands shall be terminated no later than 1 July 1989."] WARC-79 allocated 18.068 - 18.168 MHz as a worldwide exclusive Amateur/Amateur Satellite Service band. This is *not* a shared band.

There is a precedent for the interim use of the 17m band. The FCC allowed hams to use 30m (10.100 - 10.150 MHz) on a secondary, non-interference basis before the U.S. ratified the WARC-79 treaty.

The ARRL suggested that interim access be granted to General, Advanced and Extra Class licensees only. It recommended that the interim authority include the 42 kHz telegraphy/digital subband at 18.068 - 18.110 MHz as proposed in the NPRM, as well as a 58 kHz subband at 18.110 - 18.168 MHz for phone, CW, FAX and ATV. The FCC could limit interim amateur authority to 200 watts output to minimize any chance of interference with fixed stations, as the agency did in the case of interim authority for 30 meter operation. The ARRL said it would not oppose such an interim limitation on power.

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FCC DENIES 30 METER VOICE PRIVILEGES

On April 22, 1988, ***Anthony J. Sivo, W2FJ,*** of Plainsboro, New Jersey, filed a *Petition for Rule Making* (RM-6363) seeking to amend Part 97.61 (Authorized Emissions) to permit amateur stations to transmit emission single sideband telephony (J3E) in the entire 30 meter ham band (10100 - 10150 kHz). Sivo argued that the 30 meter band is not being fully utilized by stations transmitting emissions A1A (telegraphy) and F1B (teleprinting) which are now permitted in that band.

Two oppositions were filed. The ARRL took issue with the petitioner's premise that the 30 meter band is underutilized, noting the extensive digital communications that take place in the band. The League also noted that the 30 meter band is limited to emissions A1A and F1B to prevent interference to fixed service stations, the primary users of this small band. The ARRL concludes there is no showing "that the creation of a telephony subband at 30 meters is in any sense necessary or desirable at this time."

Jan H. Clute, KF0Z, of Mount Vernon, Iowa, disputes the petitioner's statement that the 30 meter band is underutilized, citing the prevalence of digital communications and telegraphy on the band. Mr. Clute maintains that the transmission of telephony emissions would destroy the utility of the band.

Five other responses to the petition were received. The comments filed by ***William R. Gardner, W8WG***, generally concerned his request to provide communications for maritime interests in emergency situations. That matter has been addressed in another proceeding. The comments of ***Richard L. Measures, John C. Papp,. Thomas M. French*** and ***Robert L. Henne*** were filed late. None of them demonstrated good cause for accepting their filings and the FCC did not consider their comments.

On June 22, 1988, the petitioner filed a reply to the ARRL's Opposition. Sivo disagrees with the League as to the amount of activity on the 30 meter band. He emphasizes that he is keenly aware of the status of amateur stations in the 30 meter band and the responsibility that they have to avoid interference to other nations' stations in the fixed service. Sivo contended, however, that amateur operators using emission J3E will be just as careful about the non-interference requirement as are the present users of the band.

The FCC's ***Ralph A. Haller/N4RH*** (Chief of the Private Radio Bureau) said they "...carefully considered the arguments presented by the petitioner and the opponents. Radiotelephony emissions, along with telegraphy and digital communications, are permitted in segments of the six other Amateur Service HF bands. Additionally, the Amateur Service is scheduled to be authorized another HF band on or after July 1, 1989, with the opportunity for additional telephony frequencies. Thus, there is already ample provision for HF telephony communications in the Amateur Service."

"Moreover, telephony transmissions on frequencies shared with other emission mode transmissions tend to dominate those frequencies. Both the ARRL and Mr. Clute state that extensive digital communications now take place in the 30 meter

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BECOME A VOLUNTEER EXAMINER?

"I am a currently licensed Extra Class amateur radio operator and

band. Also, the ARRL points out that the communications transmitted are consistent with the secondary status of the band. Mr. Clute believes that increased sunspot activity will facilitate even more telegraphy and digital activity on this small band."

"On balance," the Haller said, "we conclude that the need for telephony transmissions in the 30 meter band has not been established. ...the petition does not raise any new or novel issues warranting consideration by the full Commission." The Sivo petition was denied and dismissed on September 21, 1988.

[FCC Order released: October 3, 1988, RM-6363.]

PETITIONS BEING CONSIDERED BY FCC

• ***Nicholas Sayer,*** Stockton, CA, wants to amend §Part 97.61 (Authorized Emissions) to allow Technician Class operators to transmit F1B (frequency shift keying) in the 80 meter (3700-3750 kHz), 40 meter (7100-7159 kHz) and 15 meter (21100-21200 kHz) ham bands. He feels that many Novice operators have a primary interest in HF transmissions. §Part 97.61(d)(1) specifically precludes Novices and Technicians from using F1B emissions on the high frequency bands. Sayer would like to get them some HF related rewards in the form of RTTY, AMTOR, and packet radio privileges in exchange for upgrading to the Technician Class. The petitioner also asked that if the §Part 97 rewrite is considered first, that his proposal be included as part of that proceeding.

• ***Lawrence E. Macionski, WA2AJQ,*** from Royal Oak, Michigan, wants to amend §Part 97.28 of the rules to provide for FCC mandated retesting of any amateur operator that is cited by an FCC engineer for a violation of the rules in order to retain his/her amateur radio operator license. Macionski's premise is that a person who violates the rules obviously does not understand them and therefore the FCC should require retesting to be certain of his/her qualifications. Macionski also has another Petition for Rule Making pending asking the FCC to seek license revocation instead of assessing forfeitures (fines) against any amateur operator causing intentional malicious interference.

• ***Shannon Cisco, 66, WB4AZT***/Technician, of Suffolk, Virginia, has filed an Application for Review by the full Commission of his FCC-denied petition seeking examination leniency for applicants 65 years of age and older. Cisco, who requested automatic license upgrade to the next higher amateur class without examination, had argued that these amateurs were qualified for a higher class license by reason of their seniority and many are unable to travel to examination points. The FCC had ruled that Cisco's proposal would amount to a Morse code waiver in many instances.

• ***John M. Keegan, WB6HMS,*** of Bellingham, Washington, seeks to amend §Part 97.21 of the rules to lower the code speed requirement for the General Class from 13 to 12 words-per-minute and to increase the code speed to 16 wpm for Advanced Class applicants. He advances his proposal as a rational expression of the incentive amateur licensing structure. Keegan also believes that it would make it easier to advance through the license structure all the way up to Amateur Extra without lowering standards.

• The FCC staff is currently working on the following proceedings: (1.) Improvement in the 462/467-MHz GMRS (General Mobile Radio Service), (2.) PRB-3 Special assignment of secondary amateur callsigns by the private sector, (3.) Part 97 Re-write of the Amateur §Part 97 Rules and (4.) will eventually be initiating one or more proceedings to affect the orderly transition of 220-222 MHz to the land mobile service. Best guess is that some action is anticipated on the first two matters by year end.

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● With the successful launch and return of the Space Shuttle *Discovery*, it is time to look ahead to the resumption of the ***ham-in-space program.*** According to AMSAT president, Vern Riportella, WA2LQQ, the next amateur operator aboard the shuttle will be ***Ron Parise, WA4SIR,*** of Silver Spring, Maryland, who will fly aboard the ASTRO-1 mission now scheduled for March 1990. ASTRO-1 was initially scheduled for late next year, but a shortage of rocket fuel caused by a massive exposion last May of a factory in Nevada has set the entire shuttle program back several months.

● ***Fordham Radio Company*** of Hauppauge, New York, apparently now has their act [at least partially] together. They had previously advertised their $199.95 420-450-MHz "Eagle-1" FM/UHF hand-held transceiver as being suitable for business use without mention that the radio covered the ham bands and required a license for use. Their most recent catalog clearly says an FCC amateur radio license is needed and that it works well in *elevator shafts, steel buildings and steel framed warehouses*.

PACKET'S PROGRESS...
7th Computer Networking Conference

Known for its cutting-edge ham technology, the *7th Computer Networking Conference* was held at Johns Hopkins University in Columbia, Maryland, on October 1. The event was sponsored by ARRL, AMSAT, Tucson Amateur Packet Radio Corp. (TAPR), the Northern Virginia-based Amateur Radio Research and Development Corp. (AMRAD) and the Johns Hopkins Applied Physiocs Laboratory (APL) Amateur Radio Club. The APL is a contractor for *"Star Wars"* and other sophisticated military communications research.

Eric Scace, K3NA, of the ARRL Digital Committee, presented the changes now under consideration for *Revision 2.1* of the *AX.25 specification* for amateur packet radio. Objectives include suppressing the phenomenon known as "Night of the Living Connection" (in which packet disconnects, especially on marginal channels, and are followed by unwanted reconnections).

Other goals include expanded addressing, improved channel utilization on busy frequencies; accomodating longer call signs, especially when reciprocal operating requires long prefixes and/or suffixes to be used; and parameter negotiation, which enables stations in QSO to mutually adjust transmission speed, timing and frame parameters for optimal communication. "Backward compatibility" with older TNCs is fortunately a principal consideration.

The committee agreed not to include a field in the AX.25 packet for manufacturer proprietary operating modes. It was felt that such proprietary operating modes would potentially segment the TNC population into incompatible subgroups. Such subgroups could not only prevent communications between various implementations, but also potentially interfere with the communciations within another subgroup on shared channels.

Two other major groups of presentations concerned the latest-generation of joint TAPR/ AMSAT projects: low-earth orbit micro-packet radio satellites *(MicroSats)* and the digital signal processor (DSP).

The current window for launch of the four *MicroSats* is May/June 1989. Signals from two of the satellites, known as *PacSats,* will have a familiar look to packeteers. A complete W0RLI-compatible packet bulletin-board system (PBBS) will be on board. The PacSats will use the NEC V40 (8086-compatible) CMOS microprocessor and 10 MB of RAM, of which 8 MB will be devoted to message storage.

The third satellite is the *BRAMSAT DOVE* speech-synthesizer bulletin/beacon satellite, and the fourth will carry a CCD camera experiment. The MNicroSats each occupy a cube about 9" on a side, covered with solar cells. They are designed to be worked with non-steered ground-plane style antennas. The uplink will be on five 2-meter channels, with the downlink at 430 MHz. Modulation will be 1200 baud PSK, requiring a special modem unit such as the DSP. (see below.) AMSAT expects to launch several additional MicroSats in the years ahead.

Travelling with the MicroSats will be the University of Surrey's UoSAT-D and E, which will support store-and-forward packet messaging, Earth imaging and studies of the orbital radiation environment. The *Packet Communications Experiment* (PCE) will be UoSAT-D's primary payload. It will have 4 MB of storage space and will use 9600 baud FSK uplinks on 2m and downlinks on 70cm.

According to ***Jeff Ward, G0/K8KA,*** a research fellow at the UoSAT Spacecraft Engineering Unit in England, the UoSAT-D will use novel AX.25 access techniques. Ground stations will transmit requests for connections, which the PCE will enter into a list. The PCE will then connect to a calling station from the list. The satellite will choose stations based on factors such as length of the transaction, priority of messages, ground station status and time until the end of pass for that station.

Interestingly, the PCE human interface - which presents the amateur with message lists, compression and expansion of text messages, and menus - will be in the ground station's software. These new approaches will be tried in order to develop more efficient methods than the standard carrier-sense multiple access (CSMA) now used in earth-bound amateur packet networking.

AMSAT's ***Tom Clark, W3IWI***, and ***Bob McGweier, N4HY,*** and TAPR's ***Lyle Johnson, WA7GXD,*** are prime movers on the DSP project. They hope to have DSP units available in time for hams to use them on the new satellites. The DSP will be a separate unit that will connect to PCs via

RS-232. It will permit software-controllable, high-performance modes for satellite communication as well as HF/VHF/UHF, WEFAX, RTTY, SSTV, spectrum analysis and even speech/image digitation. And all of this for approximately $200 (kit)! The unit will be contained in a metal Ten-Tec enclosure and will have a plug-in-board style architecture based on the TI TMS320 processor. The DSP will be available in both kit and commercially manufactured versions.

Many other technical papers on subjects such as TCP/IP networking, 56 KB modems and spectrum management are available in the ARRL-published book of the conference which sells for $12.00.

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VK-LAND: PARKING HEAVEN

The October issue of *AUTO-CALL*, the newsletter of the ***Foundation for Amateur Radio*** ran this tid-bit.

Radio amateurs are being given special parking privileges in Australia according to an article in *"Amateur Radio,"* ...the Australian QST.

A resolution which passed the *Local Government Organization* of Australia, and is binding on all municipal councils, states, "The preparedness of Radio Amateurs to provide emergency communications during times of natural disaster is highly commendable, and without their help local municipal disaster plans could be inadequate." The resolution goes on to provide that Special Parking signs will be erected all over Australia reading: ***"No Parking Anytime. Radio Amateurs Excepted."***

The amateur parking his vehicle there must display the call sign on the dashboard of the vehicle. Parking tickets will be issued for those not obeying the rule.

AMATEUR RADIO CALL SIGNS

...issued as of the first of October 1988.

Radio District	Gp."A" Extra	Gp."B" Advan.	Gp."C" Tech/Gen	Gp."D" Novice
0	WNOV	KE0YD	N0JUJ	KB0DHE
1	NT1W	KC1LK	N1FZM	KA1SPD
2	WK2C	KE2JF	N2IPE	KB2GJG
3	NS3D	KD3JP	N3GNT	KA3TQT
4 (*)	AB4KP	KM4IE	N4UAC	KC4HAF
5 (*)	AA5IB	KG5NR	N5NFW	KB5HLJ
6 (*)	AA6KU	KJ6MR	N6TIV	KC6AFQ
7	WT7J	KF7OG	N7LSN	KB7FWC
8	WK8I	KE8UL	N8JYT	KB8FNW
9	WD9G	KE9MX	N9HVD	KB9BNT
N. Mariana Is.	AH0G	AH0AE	KH0AL	WH0AAH
Guam	KH2K	AH2CC	KH2DM	WH2ALT
Johnston Is.	AH3B	AH3AC	KH3AB	WH3AAC
Midway Island		AH4AA	KH4AD	WH4AAF
Palmyra/Jarvis	AH5A			
Hawaii	(**)	AH6JD	NH6QY	WH6CAG
Kure Island			KH7AA	
Amer. Samoa	AH8C	AH8AD	KH8AG	WH8AAX
Wake Wilkes Peale		AH9AD	KH9AD	WH9AAH
Alaska	(**)	AL7KI	NL7OY	WL7BSF
Virgin Islands	NP2D	KP2BN	NP2CR	WP2AGB
Puerto Rico	(**)	KP4PR	WP4RQ	WP4IEN

NOTE: * = All 2-by-1 format call signs have been assigned in the 4th, 5th and 6th radio districts. 2-by-2 format call signs from the AA-AL prefix block now being assigned to Extra Class amateurs. ** = All Group "A" (2-by-1) format call signs have been assigned in Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico. Group "B" (2-by-2) format call signs are assigned to Extra Class when Group "A" run out.

[Source: FCC, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania]

NATIONAL TELECONFERENCE RADIO NETWORK
220 Mhz Conference carried Coast-to-Coast

Tens of thousands of amateurs around the nation listened Sunday, October 2nd, to the *National 220 MHz Teleconference Radio Network* aptly MC'd by Chicago's ***Art Reis/K9XI*** of the *220 Notes* newsletter and *Ham Radio Magazine's* ***Joe Shroeder/W9JUV.*** The west coast host was ***Bill Pasternak/WA6ITF*** of *Westlink Radio.*

Several speakers representing different 220 factions were presented ...followed by a phone-in roundtable. The general atmosphere was one of anger over the recent FCC *Docket 87-14* decision reallocating 220-222 MHz to narrow band land mobile interests. Reis said that while there is no quarrel with the procedure in which the Commission decides on frequency allocations, "We object to the way they did it ...with complete ignorance of the facts voiced in over 5,000 comments."

Experts included weak signal authority, ***Roger Cox/WB0DGF***, ***Mark Gilmore/WB6RHQ*** of the 220-MHz linked *Condor Connection* that spans several states, ***Steve Goode/K9NG*** of Chicagoland's *CAPRA,* ***Kark Pagel/N6BVU*** of Southern California's *220 Spectrum Management Association,* ...and others who each gave their view of what the loss of 220-222 MHz meant to their operation. The Keynote speaker was ***Chris Imlay/N3AKD,*** General Counsel of the *American Radio Relay League.*

It was made plain at the beginning that the views expressed were those of the individual speakers ...and did not represent the policies or viewpoints of any organization, publication or broadcaster.

The entire program was carried live over ***K-SAT Radio*** - a direct-to-backyard dish satellite TVRO broadcaster out of Gilroy, California. (Transponder 19 Telstar 303 6.2 MHz audio.) To keep it legal, K-SAT, like dozens of interconnected VHF/UHF repeaters, got their feed over the wireline network rather than from amateur radio frequencies.

Wentzville, Missouri's powerhouse 160 meter station, ***WA0RCR***, (heard in 42 states) broadcast the TRN on 1860 kHz. AMSAT OSCAR 13 downlinked to the western half of America. Many 10 meter repeaters were tied in. The objective was to make the *National 220 Teleconference Radio Network* available to every amateur (or interested listener) in the U.S.

CHRIS IMLAY, ARRL GENERAL COUNSEL...

Chris Imlay of the legal firm of *Booth, Feret & Imlay* made the following points:

The Memorandum Opinion and Order that was released by the Commission is nothing more than the first round. It is an extremely flawed document with many errors. The ARRL will file a *Reconsideration Petition* very shortly.

"We were amazed to find that the Order made no sincere effort to address the many problems and flaws in the NPRM that the amateur community pointed out in almost 6,000 well reasoned comments. The amateur community performed admirably in this proceeding. We have nothing to worry about in terms of the record. The record looks good going into a reconsideration petition, ...it will look good to Congress, ...and if need be, it will look good going into the Court of Appeal."

"The effect of the decision on the amateur service is only half of the issue. It has already been made very clear what the effect of reallocating 2 megahertz of amateur spectrum will be on the ham community. A bigger issue is what does the Commission really do for the Land Mobile Service. What real benefit is conferred... It is away from the many contiguous megahertz of spectrum that already exists."

Imlay said the League feels that existing spectrum at 30-50 MHz should be used for business interests which is greatly underutilized. Referring to the CB boom of the seventies, Imlay noted the fact that 8-foot antennas "...didn't stifle huge quantities of Americans from putting those same size antennas on cars ...besides, as we all know, it is just not true that these tall antennas will be needed. The reported 'noise problem' also does not exist in an ACSB scheme since you have a narrowing of the noise factor as well."

The FCC staff never pointed out to the Commission on *'black Thursday'* August 4th that narrow band modulation methods are not allowed in the 30-50 MHz region. ...nor has any narrow band usage been encouraged. The FCC has not created any regulatory incentive for business users to convert to spectrum efficient methods ...technology which

seems to have already been rejected by the marketplace. The bottom line is... "The benefits to the Land Mobile Service from this new allocation are really not that great."

What happens when additional new technology requires more spectrum. "Are we going to have a series of these little 'game preserves' for new and different technologies at amateur expense? The Commission needs to 'bite the bullet' and create some regulatory incentives in the existing bands to use more efficient communications technology."

EFFECT ON EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Mark Gilmore/WB6RHQ manages *The Condor Connection* - a series of eleven linked repeaters dedicated to public service covering California and parts of Nevada and Arizona. He said all of their control links and "heart of the system" is in the bottom part of the 220 MHz band.

"If we lose the bottom two megahertz of the band, the system is gone. The system covers much real estate and is desperately needed in the event of one of our earthquakes. How is Sacramento going to communicate with Los Angeles? We can provide that service ..no one else can. At some point in time, a really big earthquake is supposed to happen. We lose the system because we can't link below 220.5 MHz. The 220 and 450 MHz bands have been saturated since the late 1970's. Due to propagation, our links will not work at 900 MHz and higher."

JOE SHROEDER/W9JUV...

...made three points. He said that

(1.) 3 megahertz of exclusive spectrum at 222-225 MHz is definitely not as good as 5 megahertz shared ...particularly considering the expanded use of 220 MHz by Novices.

(2.) "Using the *ARRL Repeater Directory* to determine band occupany is like using the membership list of the local sports car club to predict expressway traffic flow during rush hour," and...

(3.) Operating control links on repeater inputs ignores the fact that many ...if not the majority of links, are used for remote receive sites which have to operate simultaneously whenever the repeater is up. *"Line A"* along the Canadian border eliminates 420-430 MHz control spectrum in many major U.S. cities.

WEAK SIGNAL OPERATORS...

Roger Cox/WB0DGF of Lincoln, Nebraska, said the major concern of weak signal operators is that the FCC will not stop at just 220-222 MHz. "This is just a 'stepping stone' to take more spectrum' ...since weak signal bands are not populated to the extent of a 2-meter band. The view of weak signal operators is that "..we should continue the fight. ...There is very little benefit for us in an exclusive 222-225 MHz amateur allocation."

PACKET RADIO INTERESTS...

Representing packet radio interests was ***Steve Goode/K9NG,*** president of *CAPRA (Chicago Area Packet Radio Association* headquartered in Detroit) and a director of *TAPR,* the *Tucson Amateur Packet Radio* group. There are many 1200/9600 baud nodes in California located below 222 MHz which must be completely shut down since 220 spectrum is just not available for relocation. Even where possible in other parts of the nation, it is a lot of work ...not to mention expense to relocate.

"Our Chicago area packet system is disrupted. The repeater directory is no indication of packet activity since many of our frequencies are intentionally not listed. It is not proper to tie packet radio to the growth of amateur radio. While amateur radio is growing at 1-2%, packet radio is enjoying a phenomenal growth and we need additional frequencies to handle the new users of packet radio. Monitoring a 9600 baud packet signal sounds like noise and the FCC really can not determine 220-222 MHz packet usage by listening to the spectrum. High speed packet radio at the higher amateur frequencies is not technically feasible due to multi-path fading. The FCC did not consider the future of packet radio in their action."

EFFECT ON REPEATER OPERATION...

Repeater coordination was represented by ***Karl Pagel/N6BVU*** of the 220SMA of Southern California. The 1981 ***Fred Matos W3ICM/NTIA*** report was not updated for Docket 87-14. Studies, six years old, found only one 220 MHz repeater in Los Angeles and one in San Diego when they did their testing. "Today, we have over 240 systems on the air. The FCC quoted remarks from the NTIA report dating from 1981. Actually NABER *(National Association of Educational and Business Radio)* suggested 216-220 MHz for narrow band business

radio. The NTIA agreed saying that 220-225 MHz was unattractive for use by the land mobile service and also recommended 216-220 MHz. The FCC chose to ignore those comments and really did not look into present day band usage. Contrary to what the Commission said, due to the repeater band plan, there is no spectrum in Southern California to put the RF below 222, above 222. The 220-222 MHz vehicle (station) using the FCC's mandated above 222 'on ramp' will find the freeway jammed with no place to go."

Gary Kantor/WA2BAU of the New York based Tri-State Amateur Repeater Council was a late replacement for ***Steve Mendelsohn/WA2DHF,*** the *ARRL Hudson Divison Director.* "Docket 87-14 in our area is going to be a complete disaster. We have total FM repeater saturation in the New York metropolitan area of the 222-225 MHz spectrum with simplex, packet and voice activity crammed in between 223.4 to 223.6. There is no room to put anything up in that area. Besides EME and weak signal work, there are quite a few people active in contest work, CW and sideband down in the lower 2 megahertz ...not to mention packet backbone networks and aux link channels."

"We had a sample of what will happen recently when we had a lightning hit and had to reroute traffic to 2-meters. The band became quickly clogged and unusable except in the wee hours of the morning. We are already stacking up to 30 repeaters on a single control channel so we are not wasting twenty channels as the Commission seems to think. Due to our mountainous terrain and climate considerations, relocation of amateur aux link/packet operations to higher amateur spectrum is not feasible at 900 MHz or 1.2 gig ...and there is no room at 450. We are not going to tell repeater owners to take their system off the air to make way for other uses."

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WEST RADIO SELLS COMPANY...

Gordon West, WB6NOA, of *West Radio School, Inc.*, has sold his license preparation business to the *Radio Amateur Callbook, Inc.* of Lake Bluff, Illinois. *Radio School* started about 15 years ago when West was teaching ham radio classes at a local college and he couldn't find the code and theory materials that he needed ...so he developed his own. More and more people across the country felt as 'Gordo' did ...that a more fun, upbeat, and humorous type of amateur radio study material was needed that would keep applicant interest up. The West residence started bulging at the seams as the popularilty of the West Radio courses grew. Gordo, working out of his home as well as an office, spent many hours trying to meet all of the retail and dealer orders.

About six month s ago, West had such sales volume coming in that he had to make a decision - either to move to a larger facility from which to warehouse and ship the new products ...and to hire additional employees - or to sell the distribution rights to another company that could merchandise the code tapes and theory books more professionally. West opted to sell ...primarily because handling the distribution himself would not permit him to devote adequate time to developing new amateur radio products and programs.

"The Callbook demonstrated to West the capability to continue with the products and to better package the products," Gordon said. "They will also work very closely with us so that more and better courses can be developed for the beginning and current radio amateur."

The transition has been put together so that there will be no sales interruption whatsoever. Callers can telephone either West's regular marketing line (714) 549-500) or the Callbook at (312) 234-6600. Any orders that have been sent in will be immediately handled by the Callbook. Orders sent or phoned to West will be quickly FAXed to the Callbook.

West now plans to develop a new Advanced and Extra Class manual similar to the others that he has available. He will also develop new code preparation materials specifically geared to ARRL code examinations ...and for ham radio instructors throughout the country. "A powerful 'Elmer' program is the key to ham radio growth," West feels.

• Radio Shack stores should also have the new General Class study material written by ***Gordon West/WB6NOA*** sometime in November. Radio Shack is also marketing a new packet radio book entitled *"Digital Communications with Amateur Radio"* which is excellent. Written by noted packet communications authority, ***Jim Grubbs, K9EI,*** the book covers what packet radio is, the needed equipment, how to interface it, and its use and operation. In addition, there is a chapter on the Amateur space program and packet satellite operation.

● ***Graham Hicks/W4PJS*** and ***Al Vayhinger/W9ELR*** recently travelled to Jamaica, to furnish much needed radio communications for the Salvation Army in Kingston. Ninety-five percent of all telephone service on the island has been knocked out by *Hurricane Gilbert*. The Jamaican customs authorities took a dim view at first of foreigners bringing 2-way radio communications equipment into the country and it was two days before Montego Bay officials gave permission for the pair to continue on to Kingston. A 20 meter dipole was hastily erected and communications established with ***Quent Nelson/WA4BZY*** in Atlanta and ***Glenn Baxter/K1MAN*** in Belgrade Lakes, Maine. Traffic consisted mostly of coordinating emergency shipments of relief supplies bound for Jamaica and health and welfare messages. Al was also issued ***6Y5RO*** by the Jamaican Post and Telecommunications department.

● We understand that the Canadian government is in the process of ***releasing a communications Policy Paper*** regarding their plans for the ***902-928 MHz ham band*** in Canada. There could be some surprises ...with ramifications for the United States as well! More later.

Three amateurs (***N6ENV/Frosty Oden, WB6GGL/Niel Banks*** and ***K6QQN/Bill Cronkhite***) have been released from the southern California repeater lawsuit. In Dallas, repeater lawsuits have been settled against ***WB5JBP/Jim Haynie*** (West Gulf ARRL Director), ***K5JD/Johnnie Davis, N5AUX/Ken Winters, KA5SPO/Pamela McCarthy*** and ***WK5D/Jim Bingham.*** That is not to say that these two lawsuits have been completely settled. Far from it. Many amateurs are still involved.

● A write-up on page 5 of the October issue of ***Monitoring Times***, a short-wave listener oriented magazine published by ***WA4PYQ/Bob Grove*** out of North Carolina, says that "Radio Shack plans to shortly release a 10-meter ham transceiver in the $280 price range similar if not identical to the Uniden HR2510." Radio Shack isn't talking.

● An advertisement appearing on page 35 also says that the "***CIA subscribes to Monitoring Times***...shouldn't you?" Actually the CIA (through a "subsidiary" called the *Publications Acquisition Service)* subscribes to many periodicals edited by hobbyists that might give them intelligence information ...including the ***W5YI REPORT.***

● An effort is underway to get ***Malyj Vystoskij Island*** which lies near the Saimaa Canal named to separate ARRL country status. The Russian island (leased to Finland) was the site of the July ***4J1FS*** operation by a group of Finnish and Russian amateurs.

● A new 40,000 square foot wing is in the process of being constructed at Hara Arena, site of the ***Dayton HamVention***., the world's largest hamfest. The new space will be used for indoor booths for commercial customers and will be completed in time for the next HamVention scheduled for April 28-30. When finished, the complex will have a total of six acres under roof.

● The present ***FCC Form 610-B,*** used to renew or modify Amateur club, RACES or Miltary recreation station licenses, has been extended through August 31, 1991. The application form has a listed expiration date of 8/31/88.

● IARU officials (including ***Dick Baldwin/W1RU)*** were in attendance at the recently concluded ***Geneva Space WARC***. It was attended by 900 representatives from 119 countries. As expected, third world nations were concerned about the developed countries and their right of equal access to geostationary orbit. We understand that a resolution was adopted calling for a future WARC to allocate a ***band for worldwide HDTV*** (high definition television) between 12.7 and 23 gigs. Also approved was a resolution calling for a conference next year to find a band for a ***satellite sound broadcasting service*** in the 500-3000 MHz range. We have four ham bands within that area, 902-928, 1240-1300, 2300-2310 and 2390-2450 MHz!

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GREEN DISCUSSES THE "YELLOW BOOK"

Wayne Green/W2NSD would never discuss *"The Little Yellow Book"* with us that we wrote about in our September 15th report. The book, entitled ***"See Wayne Run. Run, Wayne, Run"*** was supposedly authored by the lawyer husband of his ex-wife Virginia. Gordon Williamson said he wanted to warn the public about Green's qualifications to become vice president of the United States.

While he wouldn't talk to us, Wayne did grant a telephone interview to Chicago-based ***"Hap" Holly, KC9RP,*** who ran it as a *"RAIN Weekly Spotlight"* on his *BEAR Information Service*,

SASE to: W5YI-VEC; P.O. Box #565101; Dallas, Texas 75356-5101.
creditation materials will be sent to you in about two weeks.
preparation materials. My age is at least 18 years old."

an amateur news broadcast carried on many repeaters throughout the country. RAIN is the ***Radio Amateur Information Network*** foundation. A tape of the interview was made available to us ...in fact we got two tapes from two different sources.

Wayne said "From everything I have heard, the book was not written by Mr. Williamson, but by Mrs. Williamson who is the ex-Mrs. Green. I believe that the book is primarily an effort to work out her own psychological problems in print. I don't think it has much to do with anything else."

On the Vice-Presidency... "I set up a pretense of running for Vice President which (in) every interview on the radio and newspaper I explained was just a pretense to get across some ideas that I thought were important. I thought that that provided a platform ...and it did indeed. Very much so ...provide a platform to get those ideas across. I found the ideas very well received. One of the ideas in particular that I stressed was the importance of getting amateur radio growing again so our country would have a renewed source of engineers and technicians so we could eventually get back our lost consumer electronic industry ...so we would have engineers and technicians to develop electronics that both industry and the military need. We are losing very rapidly what we did have in electronics to Japan. Amateur radio is providing them with hundreds of thousands of engineers and technicians."

On the timing of the book's release.... "I think they had to maintain the frenzied pretext that it had something to do with me being vice president ...they had to get it out before the election. I understand that it is terribly written, which is not surprising ...I don't recall Virginia ever writing anything before in her life."

On why Green's ex-wife wrote the book ...."I believe she is working out her own psychological problems this way as best I can see. The best thing that ever happened to her, was me ...and she blew that twice now. I think she has to throw as much mud at me as she can ...to kind of rationalize having done that. I don't want to go in to a lot of background on it, but first I rescued her from her parents ...who she really needed rescuing from. As far as I know she has not contacted them in years. (I) got her out of that situation ...and helped teach her about publishing ...and so forth. So I think I did very well for her. When she was in a good mental state, we had a very good marriage."

Wayne Green has not read the book that is out about him, nor does he plan to. "I have enough aggravation running businesses and handling other things that are going on without sitting down and spending time to hit myself over the head with something like that. I am not sure if there is any truth ...or much truth in the book. I understand a lot of things are taken out of context and obviously so with the purpose of embarrassing me." Green went on to dispute some of the material reported to be in the book.

Commenting on former employee ***WB8BTH (now NK1F) Jeff De Tray's*** comment to the Associated Press "...about my having a lot of ideas but none with any depth. I think I have accomplished a lot more than most people ...because some of my ideas apparently do have some depth. The idea for starting 73 (magazine) has worked fairly well over the years ...28 years now. Not many magazines last that long. I was a founder of American Mensa ...which is the same age. I started that the same year. That has 60,000 members. That's doing pretty well. So that had some depth to it. While I was in college, I started a radio broadcasting station which is today the largest student activity in the college ...doing quite well. I have started a number of magazines that have done very well down through the years ...generating hundreds of millions of dollars in revenues ...so my ideas are not totally without depth." Green also told about two ex-employees that came up with a software protection device that did not work out and ended up costing him some $650,000.

"I have had a lot of people work for me ...get trained and go on to do better ...many of them doing very well. I have fired a few people, but not very many ...and far fewer than I should have ...and far after I should have fired them. I find that in general, what few enemies I do have are almost invaribly people that have taken me to the cleaners and were really mad when I stopped them."

Wayne Green suggests readers "pass" if they see *"See Wayne Run. Run Wayne Run"* on the shelves of your local radio store. "If people want to read the book, I think they are going to find the same thing that I have heard ...that it is terribly written ...a lot of stuff taken out of context from different legal cases ...and so forth. I don't think there is any benefit. I certainly don't see any benefit in me reading it. I have not heard from anybody that has found it of interest at all."